

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 25

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
EDWIN CORRETT, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua do Visconde de Linsuaes.
C. C. ANIKREWS, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.
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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at Barra Junction at 7:45 a. m., Barra Rio (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 3:43 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Barra Rio) 12:10 p. m., Cachoeira 1:58 p. m., 1:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m., Dom Pedro II leaves São Paulo at 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:30 a. m., Porto Novo 10:13 p. m., arriving at Barra Rio at 10 o'clock, p. m. Connects with Valença line at Desengano, Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mútua line at Serapiquí, Oeste de Minas (João d'Al-Rey) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recife e Araxá line at Sumaré; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Linha Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m., arriving at Barra 10:10 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 1:07 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p. m., Dom Pedro II leaves Cachoeira at 8 a. m., Rio Novo 8:50 a. m., arriving at Barra 12:30 and 1:57 p. m., a. m., Rio Novo 3:50 a. m., connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapupemba, and Macacos branch at Belém. Cruz branch at Sapupemba, and Macacos branch at Belém. Macacos branch at Belém 5:15 a. m., from Barra 5:15 a. m., from Barra Rio leaving 6:07 a. m., at 1:58 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:00 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m., all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapupemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapupemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.
CACHOEIRA RAILWAY.—Leaves Niterói Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo at 11 a. m. Cadeiro 1 hour per tramway from Curitiba 1:45 and Macaco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cadeiro 7:30 and Nova Friburgo 11:30 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUKEUN, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reles, for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 17, Rio do Ouro.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 172.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

The INTERNATIONAL NEWS-PAPEE AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1882.

The most important events in the General Assembly since our last were two amendments to the budget estimates, the one reducing the export duties on coffee, sugar and cotton by 2 per cent., and the other imposing an additional import duty of 10 per cent. on the general tariff, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the provinces. The first amendment was carried against the opposition of the government, who claimed that the treasury could not now dispense with the revenue. The measure was so popular, however, that it was carried with ease. The second was first introduced on the 29th ultimo by Deputy José Mariano, of Pernambuco, as a private amendment, but afterwards turned out to be a government measure, which the ministry decided to make a question of confidence. The measure has met decided opposition both within and without the legislature, but the cabinet persisted in its advocacy and secured its passage on the 31st ultimo by a vote of 57 to 49. It is clearly manifest to thinking men that the present duties on imports are so high as to be a grievous burden upon consumers, and that this additional tax will serve no other purpose than to restrict commerce. The provincial treasuries may gain something by the tax, but the country at large is sure to lose heavily.

It was to be expected that upon the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas Adamson from the United States consulate-general in this city the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* would find much to say in his behalf that is complimentary and friendly. As to this there is not the slightest complaint. In his last issue, however, as in others of a previous date, the editor of that sheet goes out of his way to state that "Mr. Adamson takes with him at least the esteem of all right-minded merchants," that "he made a number of bitter and active enemies who have never pardoned him his reforms and traversing of schemes more apt to redound to the profit of the individual concerned than the interests and credit of his country," and that "he cleared out here an Augean stable," etc. We had hoped that Mr. Adamson might be permitted to depart in peace, and without further criticism on our part, but in justice to those who sought his removal, and to this community, it is necessary to state just this much. Mr. Adamson is admitted to be an able and efficient consular official, but so far as the public is informed he effected no reforms outside the routine duties of his office, he has cleared out no Augean stable, and he takes away no such commodity as

the "esteem of all right-minded merchants." He has been criticised and opposed for his arbitrary administration of his office, and for his personal treatment of people outside of his official relations with them. The state department at Washington is full of complaints against him, not only from people here but from ship-owners in the United States. A petition for his removal was sent from here at the beginning of 1880; it was investigated and confirmed by the American minister of that time; he was afterwards dropped from the service by the appointment of Mr. Gallagher, whose confirmation was defeated by Mr. Adamson's friends; and he is now reduced in rank and sent to another post. That's the whole story. Honorable men have opposed him openly and frankly, and they are prepared to state their reasons for doing so.

AFTER two preliminary meetings, a general assembly of policy-holders in the Monte Pio institution of this city was held on the 1st instant. There were present some 400 interested persons, to whom were submitted the report of the directors and various other documents. The crippled state of the institution was admitted, but no satisfactory reason was given for the misfortune other than that there had been a miscalculation. It was proposed to reduce the pensions 50 per cent., beginning October 1st, and to revise the tables upon which the institution has thus far transacted business. The meeting was an excited one, many speakers advocating the immediate liquidation of the business. A large majority, however, were in favor of accepting the proposal of the directors, and permitting them to continue their experiments at the cost of the public. We can not say that the result is satisfactory in the slightest degree. It will be urged that it is something to have saved 50 per cent. from the ruins—but what assurance have we that such is the case? The same directors, through whose obstinacy and ignorance and self-conceit this misfortune has occurred, have neither been turned out nor censured. Their incapacity and unfitness for the management of such an institution has just been proved at an enormous cost, and yet no one thinks of holding them to an account, not even to the extent of their withdrawing from a trust which they have abused. It is all well enough to plead an error in the calculations—but who is responsible for it? Some eleven years ago these tables were criticised as incorrect, and the same criticism has since been made again and again, even within a few months past. The managers of the institution have on every occasion defeated investigation, and have overthrown opposition by mere force of personal influence. The least that can now be done, is to hold these managers responsible for the injury done. It is no slight offence to rob helpless women and children of the little income provided for them here by years of hard work and sacrifice; it is one of the greatest wrongs that can be perpetrated. The savings of provident men, so invested as to provide for the necessities of their wives and children when left to provide for themselves, is one of the most sacred trusts of life. It is a trust which men should guard and perpetuate at any and every sacrifice. And yet we have here an instance of such a trust endangered and ultimately crippled by irresponsible men! And no one is held to an account; no one even feels that it is a crime! The Monte Pio may go on with this reduction of 50 per cent. in its pensions, but who can place any further confidence in it? Its usefulness has not only been fatally crippled; its credit is henceforth destroyed. As far as we can see, it might as well wind up its affairs, and make way for some other institution where administrative responsibility is better

fixed, and where there may be some chance of securing a new and more liberal management.

It will be seen from our extracts from the *Buenos Aires Herald*, which we publish in another column, that the Argentines are still making active preparations for war. To be sure there is much ostentatious talk of peace, and no little derision of the idea of a collision between the two powers. If it were true that there is no hostile feeling on the part of the Argentines, we see no reason why such pains should be taken to circulate false reports of Brazilian movements, and to secure war material for immediate use. To Brazilians the idea that Brazil is amassing military stores in Mato Grosso, concentrating troops on the frontier, and seizing the disputed territory, is ridiculous in the highest degree. To store war material in Mato Grosso with only a corporal's guard to protect it would be the height of folly; the Argentines could desire nothing better. The concentration of troops on the frontier is absurd, for Brazil has no troops to do it with. Our neighbors are probably frightened at the transfer of a few battalions from one frontier station to another—a movement which regularly occurs a great many times during the year. And as to the seizure of the disputed territory, so far is it from true that the people of Paraná are complaining of Argentine trespasses into that province, showing that they have not only taken all the territory in dispute but are even taking more to make the measure sure. Months ago we read in our *Platine* exchanges about the dispatch of troops to the Misiones, and the establishment of colonies there. We also read statements to the effect that the Argentines proposed to seize and hold the territory in dispute, regardless of all claims. In a case of this character it is impossible for the general public to know just which claim is right; that can only be determined by special means. Our neighbors, however, prejudiced the case and asserted their intention not to yield their claim. This was clearly a wrong beginning. Now that Brazil shows a disposition to contest the claim, our neighbors are in a mortal perplexity. They talk of war, and then of arbitration. They laugh at the very idea that so trivial a question could stir up hostility, and then order two new ironclads and take steps for the mobilization of the national guard. They are asking for military credits, they are fortifying Martín García in violation of agreements, they are buying ironclads and war material, they are talking of annexing Uruguay—in fact, they are doing everything contradictory to their protestations of peace. Here, the case is not far different, though less aggravated. On the streets, nor elsewhere, is there any talk of war, nor is there a general belief that the dispute will end in hostilities. At the same time the government is putting its chaotic war department into order, and is seeking appropriations for a considerable increase to its naval force. Both of these things might wisely be done in times of profound peace, for both the army and navy are urgently in need of reorganization. We believe, however, that the government fully appreciates the fact that war is so very far from being improbable that no time should be lost in making all necessary preparations. The "discourtesy and frequent defiance" said to have been offered to the officers of the Argentine gunboat *Paraná* in this city, we are glad to say are substantially mythical. There was one theatre disturbance some time since in which the aggressor and principal character was a notorious brawler and ruffian, of whom everyone stands in fear. Everyone condemned the behavior of this fellow, and regretted the occurrence of any act

which might interfere with the full liberty and enjoyment of the Argentine officers. As far as we can judge there exists no purpose in this country to provoke a war with the Argentine Republic, but it is certain, at the same time, that there does exist a very decided resolve not to yield one inch in this dispute except on just and equitable decisions.

IN our last edition we drew attention to the fact that with the exception of the United States flag-ship *Brooklyn* there was not a single ship carrying the flag of that country in the bay. In this connection it is interesting to glance back at the records of English and American shipping about the period of the outbreak of the war between the northern and southern states of the Union, where we find that in 1861 the tonnage of the world was divided as follows:

Great Britain and her dependencies ... 5,895,369
United States of America, 5,539,813
All other nations, 5,800,767

The aggregate tonnage therefore of the United States was not much smaller than that of Great Britain, and nearly as large as the entire tonnage of all other maritime nations combined, this being the maximum tonnage of the United States at any one time, registered and enrolled (or engaged in foreign and domestic trade.) In 1881 the merchandise exported and imported into the United States during the fiscal year was transported to the extent of 83.8 per cent. by foreign vessels, leaving the American vessels the pitiful balance of 16.2 per cent. In a recent treatise entitled "Our Merchant Marine," by Hon. David A. Wells of the United States, the writer insists that the decay of the industry treated of by him is what may be termed a natural one, in fact the result of the substitution of iron for wood in ship construction, and steam for wind as a propulsive power; and, to quote his own words, "for nations or individuals to have attempted to permanently counteract the influence of these substitutions by legislation, or any specific commercial policy, was as useless, as our own experience proves, as to seek to arrest the stars in their courses." Meanwhile Great Britain kept well up with the times, discarding canvas for steam, and wood for iron, with the result of almost monopolizing the ocean, at any rate as far as her erstwhile rival, the United States, is concerned. The foolish and obstructive navigation laws of the latter country militated against the following of England's example, especially superadded as they were by unjust tonnage dues and a variety of other mulcts, and now operate, to again quote Mr. Wells, "as a direct, edicous, and stupid discrimination against the employment of American capital, provided it should so incline, for the development of the American shipping interests and the employment of labor even in our own dockyards and harbors." Our space being limited we can not follow Mr. Wells in his exposition of the causes which led Great Britain to repeal her navigation laws with such an advantageous result to her commerce. We must also pass over his consideration of the objections which are commonly made to the adoption of a similar policy on the part of the government of the United States, with the object of summarizing the specific remedies he presents for existing disabilities in that special branch, which are briefly: [1] the education of the country up to a full understanding of the subject; [2] repeal of the navigation laws, at least to the extent of permitting our navigators and merchants to supply themselves with ships on conditions as favorable as are enjoyed by their competitors, who are the merchants and sailors of all other maritime nations; [3] such modifications of the tariff as will enable us to build ships as cheaply as other nations; [4] abrogation of local taxes

on maritime property; [5] abrogation of compulsory pilotage; [6] repeal of the tonnage tax; [7] the reduction of all expenses connected with the hiring or discharge of seamen, consular charges and the like, to the level or below those imposed by other nations; [8] such tariff changes as will reduce the burthen of taxes and bring down prices; and [9] without resorting to artificial expedients of subsidies and bounties, let Congress assimilate steamships and railroads in their treatment to the extent of paying steamships for carrying the United States mails good compensation—that is, as liberal as that which is now paid the railways for performing similar service. This presents the case we think comprehensively, and until the American government legislates in such a manner as to carry out Mr. Welk's remedial ideas, Great Britain can count on her greatest rival for the possession of the carrying trade of the world as nothing better than an old hulk.

We regret to note that the good people living along the Amazon are again in danger of starvation. Some time since we saw complaints of the scarcity of food in the capital city of Manaus and the excessive prices at which it was held. Later on the same complaint came from Santarem, the seat of that once famous Anglo-Saxon colony from which so much was expected and so little was realized. And now even Pará itself—the "Liverpool of South America"—is crying for help! Our colleague, the *Diário da Grande-Pará*, informs us that the constant and continued elevations in the prices of food is causing great sufferings among the poor, and that the vice-president of the province has met the emergency by diverting existing balances in the provincial treasury, destined for the redemption of the public debt, to such purposes as will best meet the urgent necessities of the people. This measure our colleagues applaud most heartily, and, as a means of attaining the desired object, suggests the purchase and slaughter of cattle and the sale of fresh beef on account of the province. The necessity of this measure is unquestionably urgent; it certainly should be to warrant such a step. But what is the occasion of it all? Were we to say that the waters of the Amazon are destitute of fish, or that cattle can not live in that climate, or that the lands are sterile and unproductive, or that the people are thrifless, the *Diário* would denounce us in unmeasured terms. If there is any one inexhaustible subject for the Paraisite it is the unsurpassed resources of the great valley of the Amazon. He believes it implicitly himself, and he impresses the belief on everyone who visits that region. One enthusiastic traveler, entranced by its forests, its sea-like expanse of water, and its climate, poetically calls it the "Mediterranean of America," and "the garden of the world." How does it happen, therefore, that the people are in a chronic state of destitution? Every year almost we hear this same story of scarcity and famine prices. Every year in July and August, says the *Boiote Amazonas*, there is more or less scarcity, but this year it is worse than ever. And every year our colleagues of Pará, the entrepôt of this great river valley, this "garden of the world," are asking for the interference and aid of the government in supplying the people with food. Now, why is it? Are there really no fish, no cattle, no plantations, no industry, no trade, in all this favored region? Are the natural conditions such that every man must starve once a year whether he will or not? Will not the people do an honest day's work for an honest day's wages, or its equivalent in food? Or is it that the good people simply lie on their backs waiting for someone to come and feed them, and to

make life just as easy and effortless as a dream? Something certainly must be at the bottom of this unparalleled phenomenon! May be the fish do not bite in July and August, so that it is useless for the hungry citizen to go down to the water with his little hook and line. May be the cattle are spirited away so that the hungry butcher can not find even one for his finishing patrons. May be the soil loses its fertility so that not even a water melon will find sustenance within it. Or, may be the months of July and August are veritable "dog-days" throughout all this favored valley, and the good people are compelled to go about with scales on their eyes, groping for food but impotent to help themselves. Now which is it? The rubber harvest has been good. The exports of the whole valley, almost wholly of forest products, has been unprecedentedly large. And the public treasury is full of money. The tax receipts indicate a time of great prosperity—but yet the people are literally starving. At Santarem they haven't even fish to eat—and the great Amazon flows by their very doors. At Manaus beef is scarce and high—and the much praised grazing lands of the Rio Branco are within easy reach. At Pará the people are suffering for all the necessities of life—and yet the stock-farms of Marajó are just across the river, almost within sight, and ships from all parts of the world are coming and going constantly. Certainly something is the matter! The people can not eat rubber, nor do cacao and castanhas furnish staple articles of food. There are practically no industries, no enterprise, no ambition. Nature supplies the poor with food, clothing and shelter for the greater part of the year; and then when she chooses to rest, her humble pensioners go hungry. The plain truth of the fact is assuredly a disagreeable one, but we trust that our colleagues of Pará will some day see the necessity of making it known from one end of the Amazon valley to the other. The great remedy for all this trouble is *work*. If the people will plant, till and harvest for themselves, the days of destitution will soon be over, and the annual appeal for official aid will be a thing of the past.

The regular financial report of the province of Minas Geraes, contained in the message sent to the provincial assembly on the 1st ultimo, affords a far but moderate illustration of the methods employed by a certain class of financiers who are now doing incalculable injury in a great many countries. This method has been followed for many years in France, and with such disastrous results that the finances of that great country are now said to be in almost hopeless confusion. This same method has been widely employed in South America, and most notably in Brazil. Its chief features consist in the preparation of nominal budgets to cover ordinary expenditures, leaving all extraordinary expenditures and deficits to be covered by supplementary credits, and the inexplicable policy of entering loans, emissions of paper money and various titles of indebtedness among the regular receipts. The result is invariably misleading and fatal. It causes a false security among all classes of people who are accustomed to look only at the totals for information, and it leads to reckless administration because of the fictitious prosperity which it exhibits and the facility which it offers for excessive and unauthorized expenditure. Almost every year the General Assembly in this city has gone through the farce of manufacturing a budget of this description, and then providing for the enormous deficits of preceding budgets of a similar character. Our readers will remember one instance of this char-

acter which occurred during the fiscal administration of Affonso Celso, in which a very flattering statement was manufactured and published simply by the inclusion of a large loan, a large emission of paper money, and even a large amount of treasury bills issued to cover floating indebtedness, in the regular receipts. From this there was shown a considerable surplus remaining over, and that most fortunate result was even telegraphed to Europe. With the final settlement of accounts, however, there remained the usual deficit, and it was not a small one either. With continually-recurring examples of this character it is difficult to understand why the system should be continued. In the provinces the budgets are generally nothing more than approximate adjustments between receipts and expenditures. The result is that, with two or three exceptions, there always remains over an unsettled balance, which the next legislature must meet with a supplementary credit, or an emission of interest-bearing bonds. How this occurs may be seen from the following statement taken from the report of the president of Minas Geraes, which relates to the fiscal year 1880-81: Estimated revenue for 1880-81..... 2,764,510\$600

Revenue actually received:	
Ordinary revenue.....	3,082,103\$608
Advance collections.....	7,281 318
Banco do Brazil loan.....	300,000 000
Savings Bank, private loan.....	229,806 923
Emission of apolices for payment of railways, actual value.....	693,901 177 4,313,092 686
Estimated expenditure for 1880-81.....	2,760,369 974

Actual expenditures:	
Ordinary expenses including railway subsidies.....	3,646,858\$856
Item Art. 3 Sec. 1, Law 2,816.....	448,708 173
Item under general law.....	1,820 830
Special appropriations.....	5,971 162
Expenses of preceding years.....	118,648 023 4,222,007 164
Less apolices for railway subsidies.....	693,901\$177
Less expenses of preceding years.....	118,648 023 812,549 200

Ordinary expenses for the year.....	3,499,457 864
Ordinary revenue for the year.....	3,082,103 608
Leaving a deficit of.....	327,354 796
Deficits of past years.....	209,733 645
Total deficit.....	537,088 441
Provided for as follows:	
Banco do Brazil loan.....	300,000\$000
Savings Bank loan.....	229,806 923
Advance collections.....	7,281 318 537,088 441

This is much more moderate and far less complicated than the imperial budgets, but yet it shows something of the tendency. The promiscuous mixture of revenue, loans, deposits, etc., can certainly have no other result than confusion. In the case above given the final result is kept separate to some extent, but yet it demonstrates the practice of making indebtedness figure as a part of income, and of reducing deficits by the withdrawal of certain expenditures. It also exhibits the dangerous practice of exceeding appropriations at will. The budget of 1880-81 authorized a total expenditure of 2,760,369\$974, and yet through the operation of supplementary credits and the excess of ordinary expenses, the actual expenditure was 4,222,007\$864. It is evident that a policy of this character can have but one result. No private business could be carried on in this manner without inevitable bankruptcy, and we are inclined to think that the same result will as surely come when a government assumes the place of the individual.

The total length of fencing in the United States is upward of six million miles, and the cost over \$2,000,000,000.

THE CATTÁ BRANCA SLAVE CASE.

The latest phase of the long pending case of the illegal retention in slavery of the Cattá Branca blacks by the S. João d'El-Rey Mining Co. is the subjoined appeal of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Parliament. The reply of the Attorney-General on the 11th July was so unsatisfactory that the committee of the society felt obliged to appeal directly to Parliament for such further legislation as will effectually suppress all slave-trading and slave-holding by British subjects. This purpose was embodied in a memorial to members of Parliament under dates of the 14th and 20th July, which was accompanied by a pamphlet containing extracts from *The Rio News* in relation to the enslavement of the Cattá Branca blacks. The memorial is as follows:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY
55 New Broad Street.

LONDON, E.C., 14th July, 1882.

ST. JOHN D'EL-REY MINING COMPANY.

Sir:—I am directed by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to present for your personal a brief statement, as reprinted from the *Rio News*, of transactions which reflect deep disgrace on those who were concerned in them, and which have long been a scandal to the Brazilians, and a stigma on the British name in Brazil.

Inasmuch as during the last four years it seemed probable that the Directors of this Company would be subjected to a criminal prosecution on the part of the Crown, the Committee have refrained from publishing any of the voluminous correspondence which during that period has reached them from Brazil, and from any denunciation of the frauds, and the oppressions which that correspondence revealed.

The subjoined statement, however, made by the Attorney-General on the 11th inst., in reply to Mr. Arthur Pease, has now imposed on the Committee the duty of at once appealing to members of the British legislature for such amendments of the laws, in respect to slave-trading and slave-holding by British subjects, as shall render such deeds as those of the St. John d'El-Rey Company impossible in the future.

By order of the Committee,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

July 24th, 1882

P. S.—By the Brazilian mail just arrived we have the gratifying information that the judgment of the Final Court of Appeal in Brazil has pronounced in favor of the slaves, and against the St. John d'El-Rey Company (for the terms of which see page 19 of pamphlet).

This decision affords an additional proof, either of the inefficiency of the law of England in respect to slave-holding, or else of its defective administration on the part of the Foreign Office. It is impossible to avoid one or other of these conclusions when transactions of so disgraceful a character on the part of the Directors should have passed unchallenged for so many years.

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

St. John d'El-Rey Mining Company.

Mr. Pease asked the Attorney-General whether during the administration of the late government steps were taken in view of a criminal prosecution of the directors of the St. John d'El-Rey Mining Company for the working of a large number of slaves in their mines, and evidence obtained for that purpose; and whether the law officers of the Crown intended to proceed with the prosecution.

The Attorney-General said he was unaware what steps were taken by the late government, but the case had been laid before him and the Solicitor-General by the Treasury, in order to determine whether a criminal prosecution should be instituted against the directors of the mining company. The opinion they arrived at was that without doubt the conduct of the directors was very reprehensible; that they had taken advantage of slave labor, and broken not only their moral obligation not to employ such labor, but an express agreement that

the slaves should be set at liberty. But with respect to a criminal prosecution great difficulties arose. The original transactions of purchasing the slaves occurred 40 years ago, and many of the parties originally in connection with it were dead; but beyond that the documents that would be necessary to prove the facts could not be found—at least they were not within the jurisdiction of our courts—and it was found impossible to take the preliminary steps to institute a prosecution. They had advised, therefore, that there was no chance of such a prosecution being instituted with success.

Mr. O'Kelly—Would it not be possible for the Consuls to supply the government with the necessary information?

The Attorney-General said that they had considered how they could obtain possession of the necessary documents, and had come to the conclusion that they could not obtain them.

CRICKET MATCH.

SÃO PAULO DE CAMPINAS.

On the 15th ultimo the return match between these two clubs was played on the grounds at Jundiá and resulted in another victory for the former team with eight wickets to fall.

The weather was beautifully fine, and the attendance, though not near so numerous as on the former meeting, was on this occasion extremely select, the "upper half dozen" being apparently surrounded by a pure and rose-tinted atmosphere.

The Campineiros were the first to take the wickets and played very carefully. The runs, however, came very slowly owing to the excellent bowling of Mr. Reece, who obtained six wickets for his share. The innings closed for 50 runs, none of the batsmen being successful in reaching double figures.

In their second innings the Campineiros were little more successful, scoring in all 67 runs to which Mr. Hammond contributed 12 (one 4) and Mr. Thos. Kennedy 16 (one 4) runs.

The first innings of the São Paulo team reached 90 runs; Mr. Peter Miller contributing 36 (two 4s, one 3, and seven 2s), Mr. Williamson 19, and Mr. Springate scoring a five innings of 17 (one 4, two 3s, and three 2s), the remainder of the São Paulo batsmen being conspicuous by their "ducks."

In the second innings Mr. J. Kennedy's wicket fell for 7 runs, Mr. Springate's for 6, and Mr. Reece making 12 runs (not out) and Mr. J. Riley 1 run (not out) with two byes closed the match in favor of the São Paulo team.

Here followeth the scores:

CAMPINAS CRICKET CLUB.	
First Innings	
J. W. Gray, bowled Reece.....	2
Thos. Padney, caught Davidson, bowled Reece	7
A. W. Williams, bowled Reece.....	1
W. J. Hammond, caught Reece bowled Kennedy.....	6
Thos. Kennedy, run out.....	6
Mellors, bowled Reece.....	6
A. Swinell, run out.....	9
W. Mather, bowled Kennedy.....	3
Thos. Hall, bowled Reece.....	5
R. Alexander, ".....	1
J. Mather, not out.....	1
Extras.....	9
Total.....	51
Second Innings	
J. Mather, bowled Reece.....	3
W. Mather, caught Corbett, bowled Reece.....	4
J. W. Gray, run out.....	5
P. Padney, bowled Miller.....	2
A. W. Williams, bowled Manger.....	4
W. J. Hammond, bowled Miller.....	17
T. Kennedy, caught Riley, bowled Springate.....	10
A. Swinell, caught Corbett, bowled Miller.....	4
Mellors, bowled Reece.....	7
R. Alexander, bowled Kennedy.....	3
Thos. Hall, not out.....	3
Extras.....	7
Total, 2nd Innings.....	67
" 1st ".....	50
Grand Total.....	117
SÃO PAULO TEAM	
First Innings	
J. Williamson, bowled Kennedy.....	19
Davidson, bowled Padney.....	3
Manger, caught Swinell, bowled Hammond.....	3
J. Kennedy, caught Williams.....	1
P. Miller, bowled Hammond.....	36
G. Springate, bowled Kennedy.....	17
R. Reece, caught and bowled Kennedy.....	3
E. Corbett, caught Williams, bowled Kennedy.....	1
R. Riley, caught Kennedy, bowled Hammond.....	6
J. Jones, bowled Hammond.....	2
J. Riley, not out.....	2
Extras.....	8
Total.....	90

Second Innings	
J. Kennedy, bowled Hammond.....	7
J. Riley, not out.....	6
Springate, caught and bowled Hammond.....	12
R. Reece, not out.....	2
Extras.....	2
Total.....	28
1st Innings.....	90
Grand Total.....	118

This time, Mr. Editor, they have "sat" upon me with a vengeance *nil desperandum!* a bright spot lightens the horizon, for the São Paulo cricket world has gone mad with a yearning for the 8th and 9th of next month, when the return match with the Rio cricket club will be played. Subject of course to the constitution of the United States of America and the austere "governors" of Rio—on which occasion I trust to be more digressive, provided always your great goodness remits the matter to my own free will, a tale to adorn a moral to.

S. Paulo, 22nd August, 1882.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An ice factory was inaugurated in Pará on the 10th ult.

—Private advisers from Pará report that the Argentines are continuing their explorations within the boundaries of that province.

—The Alagoas customs receipts for the half year ending June 30th last amounted to 1,084,690\$557, and those of the *consulato provincial* to 386,578\$490.

—There were 132 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of July, of which 26 were from intercurrent fever, 3 from yellow fever, and 13 from consumption.

—The transport *Madira* arrived at Llanito, Mato Grosso, on the 30th ult. with munitions for the marine arsenal, and 24 soldiers for the 2nd battalion of artillery.

—The funded debt of the province of Minas Geraes amounts to 2,441,000\$, and the floating debt to 529,866\$923. The estimated receipts for the current year are 2,892,640\$000.

—A small steam launch, the *Atina*, running between Pará and Vigia, was shipwrecked at the mouth of Rio Uluatula on the morning of the 12th ult. All the passengers were saved but one.

—The São Paulo papers of the 28th ult. note the arrival there of 80 Indians of the Guarany tribe who come to ask agricultural implements from the provincial government. They reside at the foot of the Mambrun mountains.

—An extraordinary session of the Pernambuco provincial assembly has been called so meet on the 30th inst. to devise means for meeting the deficiency caused by the suspension of the provincial tax on imports.

—The postoffice at Pará is still the subject of general complaint. The management of this office has been a standing grievance for so long a time that the people of that city have almost given up hope of ever securing anything better.

—Out of a population of 1,459,000 there are only 249,136 persons in the province of Bahia, says an exchange, who know how to read and write. The state of affairs is explained by the fact that the province has only 348 schools for males and 236 for females.

—The *Diário do Grão-Pará* says that the post-office receipts of the province of Bahia amount to 61,349\$901, and the expenditures to 103,216\$633, leaving a deficit of 131,866\$734—"from which," the *Diário* sarcastically remarks, "it is naturally classified in the 1st class."

—The president of the province of Pará opened a special credit of 30,000\$ on the 12th ult. to be employed in purchasing and slaughtering cattle for the market of the capital, in order to relieve the necessities of the people. A public official was detailed, with 10,000\$, at his disposal, to purchase cattle on the island of Marajó.

—On the 6th ult. whole turtles in Manaus, Amazonas, were sold for 1\$500, fresh fish (*piranha*, *peixe bai*, etc.) at 1\$000 per kilo, farinha at 12\$000 per alqueire, and codfish at 1\$500 per kilo. On the 4th, 5th and 6th ult. there was no fresh beef in the city. The good people, however, still had tobacco to smoke, and hammocks to sleep in.

—A Portuguese cartman, named Paiva, was murdered in Pernambuco on the 21st ult. by one of the penitentiary guards, named Albuquerque. The latter was engaged in a quarrel with his mistress when he became so furious that he rushed into the street and stabbed the first man he met, which happened to be the unfortunate Paiva.

—A temporary small-pox hospital has recently been opened in the city of Santa Catharina.

—The Ouro Preto savings bank had a total of 4,399,484\$093 on deposit on the 30th June last.

—The July receipts of the Mandos custom house amounted to 58,551\$ and the provincial *recheadoria* to 77,627\$.

—A slave girl, 16 years of age, was sold at Piracica, São Paulo, on the 21st ult. To escape going with her new master she threw herself into a well, but was recovered before she could effect her purpose.

—The *Gazeta da Bahia* states that the minister of finance placed 150,000\$ at the disposal of the president of Bahia at the beginning of last month, on account of the veto upon the budget of that province.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has been asked for a 15 years privilege for manufacturing paper and paper pulp, by Messrs. Antonio Taffie and Edward Klugehoefer. The mill is to be located at Olinda, at the foot of the Serra da Estrella.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly adopted a resolution on the 1st instant, on a vote of urgency, protesting against the new 10 per cent. additional tax on imports, which is to be imposed by the provinces. A commission was appointed to draft the protest.

—The provincial government of Amazonas has come into the market business also, a public officer and naval vessel having been sent from Manaus to Obidos to purchase cattle for the population of the former city. The two Amazon provinces ought now to be happy, their governments having united in to supply them with food.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, resolved on the 16th ult. to petition the legislative body for an authorization to borrow 100,000\$ for the drainage of some swampy grounds in that municipality, for the construction of water works, and for other public improvements of urgent necessity to the city.

—When a member of the Minas provincial assembly now wishes to secure an appropriation for some pet scheme, he finds that the best means is to strike a tragic attitude and ask: "It is possible, gentlemen, that a province which expended 600,000\$ in *alibis* and *tutu de feijo* for the entertainment of His Majesty the Emperor, will deny me this insignificant sum of—" etc. And the logic of the question is not misundamental either.

—In order that the provincial government may not be rendered any serious embarrassment through the loss of the additional tariff on imports, the merchants of Pernambuco have placed at the disposal of the president a loan sufficient to meet all the obligations of the province dependent upon this one source of revenue. This step was necessitated by the fact that much of the current expenditure was dependent on this tax.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife*, gives the following progress of the Pernambuco provincial additional tariff on imports: In 1875 it was 5 per cent. on one-half of the general tax; in 1876 it was raised to 13 per cent. on two-thirds of the general tax; in 1879 it was further raised to 8 per cent. on the total general tax; and in 1880 it was again raised to 10 per cent. on the total, where it has since remained unchanged.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, speaks of Baron Hühner's trip to that province as a "*zugem para ingles ver*," because of its levity. Just as they supposed the eminent traveler to be in the beginning of his excursion through the province, says our colleague, they learned by the newspapers that he had returned to Rio de Janeiro some days before. The *Provincia* now wishes to see his forthcoming two volumes of notes on Brazilian travel.

—A Mandos paper relates a horrible crime which occurred in that city about the end of July. A young woman residing in one of the principal streets was called to the window during the evening when some person outside threw a quantity of sulphuric acid into her face. She was made blind almost instantly and her face and hands were fearfully burned and disfigured. Her injuries were so severe that her life will probably be lost. An artillery soldier was afterwards arrested for the crime, and a merchant named Francisco Augusto de Oliveira as the instigator.

—The provincial government of Minas Geraes has authorized the compilation and publication of an "almanac" of that province for the ensuing year. The work is to be divided into two parts, the first of which will contain the colonial history of the province, its physical geography, the political chronology of the province and empire under the present dynasty; and the second part complete lists of executive, legislative and judicial officers now in power, both imperial and provincial, and a complete resumé of all matters relating to the administration and material progress of the province. The scheme is a very comprehensive one, and carried out with accuracy will give a highly valuable work of reference.

—No new cases of small-pox are reported from Campinas.

—Late advices from Santarem, province of Pará, report the population to be in a starving condition. The *Folha Amazonica* of the 5th ult. states that there is a great scarcity of food, even fish. The small stock of food on hand commands fabulous price, and is held by speculators who are inclined to make all they can out of the famine. It is said that the months of July and August are always periods of scarcity, but that this year the destitution is unusually severe.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July receipts of the "Macabé e Campos" railway amounted to 95,151\$270.

—A general assembly of the stockholders of the Barão de Ararauna railway is called for the 9th inst.

—The net receipts of the Paulista railway during the half year ending with June amounted to 856,203\$324.

—Eight tenders were opened by the Mogyana directors on the 25th ult. for the extension of their line from S. Simão to Ribeirão Preto.

—The Paulista company is now paying its 26th dividend at the rate of 10.98 per cent., or 1059\$0 per share. It is also paying 7 per cent. interest on the capital stock of the Belém do Descalvado and Itatiaia branches.

—Late advices from Pernambuco report the carrying in of the Maratú tunnel at Palmares, on the "Recife ao São Francisco" line. At last accounts four laborers had been taken out dead, and several wounded. The actual loss of life is not known.

—The June net receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 157,981\$310. For the half year ending with June the total receipts were 2,483,596\$830 and the expenditures 953,557\$520, leaving a net surplus of 1,530,038\$510.

—During the half year ending June 30 last the Paulista railway carried 86,160 passengers, of which 17,011 were 1st class, and 2nd class 68,553, a decrease from the total of the preceding half year of 3,248. The freight traffic increased by 9,448 tons in the same period.

—Under date of the 25th ult. the president of Minas Geraes declared lapso the concession granted to the late Pearson Morrison, Esq., for a railway from Itaboraí to Ono Preto, by way of Mariana. This step is taken on the ground that no company has been organized in accordance with the terms of the privilege, and also that the General Assembly has authorized an extension of the D. Pedro II line to Ono Preto, voting therefor the sum of 20,000,000\$.

—The annual report of the Ylla Isabel tramway company, of this city, presented yesterday to the general meeting of shareholders, shows a large increase of business for the year ending on the 30th June last. The total receipts for the year were 575,871\$194 and expenditures 381,044\$731, leaving a surplus of 194,826\$463 against 177,344\$133 for the preceding year. The total number of passengers carried was 35,384,789, as follows:

100 reis fares.....	1,418,529
200 " ".....	1,573,121
300 " ".....	156,280
Rounds trip tickets.....	20,508
Exchange ".....	27,296
Specials and students.....	20,563
Gratis.....	168,492

—We are in receipt of the annual report of the directors of the Baão de Ararauna railway, which is to be presented to the stockholders on the 9th inst. The line is located in the sugar-producing district of the eastern part of Rio de Janeiro, and is a feeder of the "Macabé e Campos" line. We gather from the report before us that the receipts and expenditures of the road for the calendar year 1881, and for the first semester of 1882, were as follows:

Receipts for 1881.....	182,883\$160
Expenditures do.....	76,612 730
Net receipts.....	106,270 430
Receipts, 6 mos., 1882.....	59,817 240
Expenditures do.....	42,329 577

Net receipts..... 17,487 563

The decrease in receipts for the first semester of 1882 is attributed to a reduction in coffee freight from Triunfo, and to the interruption in traffic in February and March last. The total value of the road, structures, rolling stock, on the 30th June, is placed at 951,632\$883, and its indebtedness at 509,529\$812. The sinking fund amounted to 22,134\$295 on the 30th June.

During the month of June last the exports of the city of Baltimore amounted to \$1,793,141. Among the articles were 17,743 bales of cotton. During the same period she imported 35,767 bags of coffee.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 24.

—The demolition of the Exhibition palace begins nearly next month.

—Next month the Hypothecary Bank will commence to make loans to the agriculturists.

—The British ironclad *Triumph* arrived at Montevideo on the 14th from Valparaiso.

—The national government has purchased the land on which the workshops in the Tigre are situated. The land measures 125 by 300 acres.

—The French ironclad *Triumph* arrived yesterday (August 21) in the *Villa del Salto*.

—It is calculated that at the Central Argentine railway, Rosario there are 50,000 rails and a million sleepers waiting for means of conveyance to their different destinations.

—Our city fathers have got off another good job. They have given orders to the municipal vaccinator to vaccinate all immigrants immediately on their arrival. By way of keeping his hand in practice, he is to operate on the troops in garrison.

—The small steamer *Huacón*, belonging to Messrs. Casares and Sosa, while coming on shore with a cargo of merchandise from one of the Liverpool steamers, burst her boiler, and the vessel disappeared instantly. The captain and engineer were lost; the other three men comprising the crew were picked up by a passing lighter. —August 20.

—The rainy weather which has prevailed almost without intermission since the writing of our last review for the pocket, has had a depressing effect upon the community in general, and our report speaks truly, is likely to cause considerable damage to the grain crops in some parts of the country.

—The new navigation company, which Mr. Christopheren represents, have ordered from Europe eight new steamers for navigating between Montevideo and the Uruguay river, and likewise between Buenos Aires and the Paraná. These vessels, so far as comfort is concerned, will be superior to any of the British company, and as good or better than the *Valiente* and *Diana* which the La Platense Company owns.

—The minister of the interior has forwarded to the president of the municipality a communication from the national Senate reporting information with regard to the manner in which it is intended that the loan of 10 millions of hard dollars which that corporation, after obtaining leave from Congress, intends to raise, is to be spent. This information is required by the committee to whom it has been passed.

—Money is abundant at 6 per cent. for gold, and many persons are unable to invest money where there are no risks at more than 5 per cent, and yet we see the anomaly of a difficult market for first mortgages on productive real property with a large margin of value, and when done at all, 8 to 10 per cent. is the rate demanded. There is no better opening for capital than this class of business, extended to exorbitant. There is nothing so solid and safe as such investments and there is nothing in which such an unoccupied field is presented for capital judiciously invested.

—A subscriber writes us from the South the following: The months of June, July and up to date, 8th of August, the weather has been very mild and favorable for the crops, so stock has held out without becoming epidemic. Very heavy rain fell, covering the whole country, the days 4th and 5th inst.; it was a continual pour, both of the nights mentioned, without wind or cold; it may be calculated the amount of rain that has fallen, when he says that the springs of the wells have risen 2½ yards. Still, stock—sheep especially—is very low in condition, and we can't hold out until we get clear of Santa Rosa; she's the bore, horses, and bug-bear of camp people.

—It is very gratifying to observe, notwithstanding the insane rumors which have been circulated to the contrary, that the so-called Misiónes question, is not the occasion of any alarm or misunderstanding between the Brazilian and Argentine governments. The statesmen of both countries are too sensible of the benefits and necessity of peace, to allow any such trumpety question to disturb the harmony and good fellowship which so happily exist between the two nations, and should there arise any question in reference to the territory of Misiónes, we have no doubt it will be submitted to the arbitration of some mutually friendly power, and the sooner this is done, whether there be a present question or not, the better will it be.

—Our tariff was designed to raise a revenue, and therefore it may be pronounced a success, for it does that. Beyond this fact there is nothing to be said in its favor, for it is unequal, dishonest, and insatiable. Its valuations and procedures give the lie to its professions in a hundred directions, in some cases exceeding the value of the article imported three times over. It matters nothing what the cost, the valuation must hold good, often making no distinction between the cheapest and finest,

between which the cost may have been as four to one, and the duty, which figures in the tariff at 10 to 25 per cent., amounting to more than the original cost of the article. There is not an importer in the country who cannot bear witness to this statement. Duties are imposed ostensibly to protect home industries, and yet here too there is a notorious and complete misarrangement. Take for example printed matter. This paper pays a nominal tax of 11 per cent, Congress having last year encouraged the press by doubling the duty on printing paper used by newspapers. The ink and machinery used have also paid duty. Had the same paper, ink, and machinery been worked in Europe and sent out here, the duty would have been much less in other words there is an actual discrimination against domestic printing. So great is this that the heaviest orders for printing, by the great companies of the Plate, are done in Europe and the printed matter sent out here, our home printers being able with heavy duties to compete with none or next to none. Retaining to duties on paper—on printing paper it is nominally 10 per cent extra, making 11 per cent, but in the weights are included packing paper and all wrappings, and at so much per kilo, no matter whether coarse or fine, coming not fully 20 per cent on the invoiced price of the paper. If there is anything less than these figures, it is because of some special arrangements which are said to be possible in all well-regulated custom houses, but the above is the law and practice. These are specimens of an unjust, unequal and unwise tariff of duties, which is applied in the same manner.

—Yesterday, (August 21) at 2 p.m., the President of the republic held a conference with his cabinet. All the ministers were present, and the session was a long one. Although every reserve was maintained still, we are able to assure our readers that the subject of the conference was the Misiónes limit question with Brazil. The execution had been previously advised of the concentration of troops on the frontier, and of the great haste with which military preparations are being hurried on by Brazil, and, on Sunday, the news was received that the Brazilians had militarily occupied the disputed territory by troops from Uruguayana. Furthermore, it is notorious the cost amount of military stores, etc., that the imperial government has been amassing lately in the provinces of Corumbá and Mato Grosso. This, taken into consideration with the discourtesy and frequent defiance offered to the officers of the national gunboat *Pirani* in Rio de Janeiro, has compelled the government to assume an energetic position. Accordingly, during the meeting, it was determined to send a messenger to Congress, asking for a supplementary credit of \$500,000, destined—1st. In part payment of the title stipulated for the iron-clads which were constructed for Peru; 2nd, in the augmentation of war material in the shape of arms and ammunition. Furthermore, it was agreed to immediately forward to the governors of the provinces instructions respecting the steps to be taken by them for the mobilization of the national guards.

MANILLA CHERROOTS.

It may be of interest to cigar manufacturers in this island [Ceylon], as well as to the lovers of Manila cheroots, to know what is taking place in regard to the government monopoly in the Philippines. From Saturday last the Spanish government relinquished the monopoly of cultivating the tobacco plant; but the monopoly, as far as it concerns the drying and curing of the leaves, will not cease until the 1st of January, 1883, so that the government secures the whole of this year's crop of tobacco, and although no cheroots will be made from the tobacco of this crop, the leaf will be sold on government account. On this subject an Indian contemporary says: "Do not jump at the conclusion that Manila cheroots will be sold next year very cheaply, for a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* has been fixed on all exports of tobacco and cheroots from the Philippines. However, it will certainly be the case that cheroots will become cheaper than they have been hitherto under the government monopoly; and they will be obtainable at moderate prices, until the Spanish government changes its mind and charges a heavier export duty than the 10 per cent, which is to be inflicted after the monopoly ceases." —*Ceylon Times*, July 8.

The total Ceylon population of Ceylon, according to a recent census, is about 275,000.

The total shipments of coffee from Colombo, Ceylon, during the nine months ending June 30th, as compared with those for the same period of the year previous, were as follows:

	1881-82	1880-81
Plantation, cut....	446,524	313,288
Native, ".....	30,433	24,781
Total	476,957	338,069
Increase	138,888 cwt.	

LOCAL NOTES.

—The market of this city receives water pumpkins from Rio Grande do Sul.

—The British ironclad *Triumph* arrived in port on the 24th ult. and left for Bahia on the 26th.

—The Colombian minister, Sr. C. Salazar, arrived at this capital on the 30th ult. per the steamer *Gharry*.

—It is stated that the *Estad de Oficin*, now on a cruise in North European waters, has been ordered home by a cable dispatch.

—There were 424 deaths in this city during the first half of August, of which 64 were from consumption and 27 from small pox.

—Manager Maurice Gran is said to have engaged M. First, a well-known tenor of the Opera Comique, Paris, for his South American troupe.

—According to Deputy Brisario, the Ceylon planter's club has emissaries in Brazil studying its agriculture and reporting its progress.

—An imperial decree of the 24th ult. No. 8649, authorized the incorporation of the Granle Banen de Credit Real, and approved its statutes.

—The directors of the "Centro de Lavura e Comercio" have resolved to issue a formal protest against the new additional tariff of 10 per cent. on imports.

—A cable dispatch of the 20th ult. says that yellow fever has broken out in Florida, United States. It is probably nothing more than a few cases at Key West.

—The municipal council decided on the 31st ult. that no supplies should be furnished the Santa Cruz slaughter house without the previous consent of the council. The hint is certainly plain enough!

—The new consul-general of the United States at this city, Gen. C. C. Andrews, arrived on the 26th inst. on the German packet *Guy Rimmer*. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties on the 1st inst.

—We see by the *Invador*, of Corumbá, Mato Grosso, that Mr. Herbert H. Smith and party arrived at that place on the 24th July. Mr. Smith expects to remain some time in that province before crossing to the Amazon.

—The death of Luiz Gonzaga da Gama, an eminent lawyer of São Paulo, took place on the 24th ult. He was born a slave, but obtained his freedom in boyhood. He was a noted abolitionist and champion of the rights of his race.

—An amendment to the budget law was introduced into the Chamber on the 28th inst. by Deputy Duque Estrada prohibiting the authorization of any new batteries, and it was accepted by a large majority. The renewal of those now authorized is also prohibited.

—At a session of the municipal council on the 31st ult. a resolution was adopted, at the instance of Alternan Malvino Reis, petitioning the government and the legislature that when a new contract is made with the gas company it shall stipulate that payments shall be made in the currency of the country and not in gold as is now enforced.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Ceylon Observer*, will be pleased to learn that an eminent Brazilian planter and member of the present Chamber of Deputies, has located that journal in London. This same gentleman laments the indifference of Brazilians about Ceylon and other coffee-producing countries—and, as we think, with very good reason.

—Owing to a serious illness, caused undoubtedly by overwork, Dr. André Relouzeu left for Europe on the 1st inst. on the French packet *Givende*. He was accompanied on board by a large number of the students of the Escola Polytechnica, with whom he is a favorite professor, and also by a large number of friends. He will probably remain abroad for some time, in order to completely re-establish his health.

—It won't do William; we can't accept the revision! *Hop Bitters* was all well enough, for there was a professional propriety about it, but "I doubt *Truth's*" won't answer. It's a gross misnomer! There should be an appearance of fitness even in borrowed livery. But seriously, colleague, did you ever know a self-respecting journal which heaped its editorial column with a patent medicine advertisement?

—On the 16th ult. the body of a young man was found near the military school, Botafogo. It was then supposed to be a case of sudden death from a pulmonary hemorrhage. A surgical examination has since developed a large fracture of the cranium which caused death. A black named Antonio has since been arrested and accused of the crime, and now confesses that he was one of a party of *cavaleiros* at the military review on that day and that they killed the young man. They met him and seeing that he wore a sash similar to those worn to a rival gang of *cavaleiros*, they attacked and killed him.

—The Chamber has adopted an amendment to the budget exempting naturalization papers from taxation.

—The official valuation on coffee for the current week has been fixed at 324 reis per kilo, a fall of 23 reis.

—An amendment granting a special credit of 6,000,000 for the navy was tacked on to the budget by the Chamber on the 31st ult.

—Three steamers are now up for New York, the *Cyprien* and *Mark Lane* to sail on the 5th, and the *Glenfin* on the 7th inst.

—The budget committee of the Chamber has reported an amendment appropriating 6,000,000 for a special use in improving and strengthening the navy.

—A project is now before the Chamber guaranteeing 6 per cent. on 2,500,000\$ to be expended on improvements to the harbor of Fortaleza, Ceará. The guarantee is for ten, and the privilege for thirty years.

—Renewed complaints against the excessive cost of gas, 270 reis per meter, are coming in from all parts of the city. The apathy of the government in this matter is quite as pronounced as is the capacity of the company itself.

—According to Senator Simião a recent visit to the agricultural school at Juiz de Fora demonstrated the institution to have all the necessary improvements that can be desired. It lacks nothing but students, there not being anything of that character in the institution.

—The government having authorized the establishment of the Banen de Credit Real, Commendador Francisco de Paula Mayrink, its founder, has resigned his position as director of the Banca Commercial with purpose of giving his whole attention to the new enterprise.

—The 10 per cent. additional tax on imports passed the Chamber in 2nd reading on the 31st ult. by a vote of 57 against 49. It provides for the collection of 10 per cent. on the schedule rates in all the custom houses of the empire, the product to be paid to the provinces in monthly installments.

—An amendment to the budget was adopted in the Chamber on the 31st authorizing an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a capital of 6,000,000\$ to be employed in the improvement of the Rio das Velhas and the Rio S. Francisco from Pamparo to Jabão, the terminal station of the Paulo Afonso railway, and also covering the customary favors to any company which shall undertake the work.

—In an interview with the directory of the "Centro do Commercio e Lavura" on the 2nd inst. the prime minister stated that the government had asked for the 10 per cent. additional on imports in order to relieve the province of Pernambuco, which would suffer a diminution of 1,500,000\$ in receipts through the suspension of the provincial tax. The whole empire is therefore to be taxed for the relief of Pernambuco.

—A reception and ball were given on board the American flagship *Albatross* on the evening of the 26th, ult., at which the Emperor, the Princess Imperial, the Comte d'Eu, and a large number of guests were present. We regret to say that the inexpressible delay in the invitation left at this office, which by some unexplained oversight contained neither address nor date, prevented our attendance at an entertainment so creditable to the hospitality of the ship and so enjoyable for its guests. The daily press speaks of the affair in the most enthusiastic terms.

—In noting the report that the Companhia Brasileira intends to ask for an extension of its subsidy for fifteen years more, the *Diário da Gram-Dia* of the 9th ult. states that the service of this line is of the worst possible description. It receives a subsidy of 22,500\$ per trip; and affords in return the poorest of accommodation for the highest price. The directors manage to secure large dividends through its miserly management, and the people along the northern coast are indifferently served for the privilege. The *Diário* thinks that the size of the subsidy should guarantee a better service.

—We are almost inclined to believe that we owe an apology to "Cherubini" for our unkind comment on one of his musical criticisms. To be sure the criticism was not exactly in the line of music; it was a play on words. And that's just the reason why we joined in. If "Cherubini" will look into the subject a little more carefully, he will see that we have paid him the highest of compliments, for we tacitly accepted everything said on music and put in our war only when the brandy was brought on. We even avoided the subject of artists' male's in *paris naturals*. But after all we are inclined to think that our patent-medicine contemporary has put his label on the wrong bottle! "Cherubini" is no experienced a critic to feel hurt when another uses his own weapons, even bunglingly, and to amiable an one to shrink from a bit of pleasantry. When the opera prices come down we intend to turn musical critics ourselves, and then may be we shall want to put our lucubrations into the same bottle.

In consequence of representations which have been made by delegates of the leather trade in France, the minister of finance, as an experiment, has sanctioned for the period of one year the importation duty free of salt to be used solely for tanning purposes. The salt must be in the pulverized state, and must be mixed in the exporting country either with one per cent by weight of naphtha, or two per mill. of coal tar, or 2½ per mill. of wool tar.

MEXICAN COFFEE.

The imports of Mexican coffee into the United States from 1875 to 1886 was as follows:

	pounds	value
1875.....	2,691,889	\$485,480
1876.....	3,941,220	713,533
1877.....	6,789,693	1,265,970
1878.....	6,337,063	1,082,272
1879.....	8,307,040	1,371,979
1880.....	9,818,525	1,523,658

COMMERCIAL

September 4th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000) gold 77 d.	
do do do do in U. S.	24 45 cents.
do \$100 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold.	188 37
do of \$1. sig. in Brazilian gold.	8 88 1/2
Bank rate of exchange on London today.....	21 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000) gold	750 1/2 20 1/2
do do do do in U. S.	24 45 cents.
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per \$1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (1000).....	11 100
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " " " "	11 100

EXCHANGE

August 21.—The market today continued in the same position in which it closed yesterday, the banks drawing at 21 1/2 on bankers and at 21 1/4 on head office. Private papers were negotiated at 21 1/2 on London, 44 1/2 on Paris and 45 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 sellers, 11 2/3 buyers.

August 24.—A very limited amount of business was transacted today at the same rate yesterday, the scarcity of private bills, however, being more marked. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

August 25.—The rate of the banks remained unchanged until 1 p.m. when it was reduced to 21 1/4. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 21 1/2 and in the afternoon at 21 1/4. No transaction in bank paper on France were effected at 47 and 48. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

August 26.—This morning the banks drew at 21 1/2 on head office, declining to 21 1/4 after to draw ahead 74. In the afternoon they offered to draw at 21 1/4, but found no takers. The business in private paper was not so confident at 21 1/2 and 21 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

August 28.—Today the market opened from with the bank rate of 21 1/2 which was soon after raised to 21 1/4, at which only a limited demand appeared. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 and 21 1/4. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 11 2/3 buyers.

August 29.—There was no change today in the rates nor in the tone of the market, a small business being done at 21 1/4 bank and 21 1/2 private on London and at 47-48 private on France. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 11 2/3 buyers.

August 30.—The market today remained in the same position as yesterday until 1 p.m. when the banks refused to draw at above 21 1/4, at which rate, however, there were no takers. In bank paper on France some transactions were effected at 47 and 48. Sovereigns were firmer and closed at 118 1/2 sellers, 11 2/3 buyers.

Aug. 31.—The banks continued with the rate of 21 1/4 at which small transactions took place, as also at 47 on France. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 and 21 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

September 1.—Owing to the renewed activity in our export market private paper was offered somewhat more freely than the greater part of a had been some time in anticipation. The banks drew in the morning at 21 1/2 and took private bills at 21 1/4, but in the afternoon they refused to take any more at 21 1/2, and some transactions were then effected at 21 1/4 and 21 1/2, some business in bank paper on head office being also reported at 21 1/2 and 21 1/4. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/2 cash.

September 2.—There was considerably more firmness in the market today and though the official rate of the banks remained at 21 1/2, they drew at 21 1/4 on head office. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2 and 21 1/4, the latter rate predominating. Bank paper on France was drawn at 48. Sovereigns were offered at 118 1/2, without buyers.

—The August returns at the custom house at this port show the total receipts to be 3,448,424 lbs as follows:

Imports.....	7,945,097 2/5
Despatch maintained.....	11,493 8/8
Exports.....	4,862,252 1/5
Other sources.....	5,121 3/4
	3,448,424 3/8
Deposits.....	25,628 6/5
Resumptions.....	26,212 1/2
Inland revenue returns.....	377,828 4/2

—The goods despatched for export at the Rio custom house during the month of August were as follows:

	official value
Coffee.....	4,317,028 8/0
Sugar.....	128,761 1/2
Rubber.....	76,138
Tobacco.....	66,212 0/0
Rosewood.....	13,360 6/0
Pepper.....	9,975 0/0
Peppercorns.....	6,150 0/0
Peppercorns.....	6,000 0/0
Cigarettes.....	2,305 0/0
Horns.....	1,000 0/0
	5,123,559 7/8

—The 227,074 bags of coffee had the following destinations:

	bags
United States.....	135,537
Europe.....	86,374
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,000
River Plate.....	3,163
	227,074

the value having been assessed as follows:

	value
United States.....	2,395,198 3/0
Europe.....	1,270,670 0/0
Cape of Good Hope.....	148,710 0/0
River Plate.....	8,013 1/0
	3,822,581 3/0

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Aug. 21.

8 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
1,100 do do of small amounts.....	1,055 0/0
2 National Loan of 1860.....	1,955 0/0
25 Banco Rural.....	280 0/0
16 Banco do Brazil.....	300 0/0
22 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	40 0/0
25 do.....	40 3/0
130 Carris Urbanos.....	247 0/0
20 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	248 0/0
21 Banco Predial hypoth. n. with int.....	78 1/2

Aug. 24.

21 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
2,200 do do of small amounts.....	1,055 0/0
4,000 Apolices of Rio Grande.....	14 1/2
100 Banco do Brazil.....	280 0/0
20 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	248 0/0
25 do.....	250 0/0
25 S. Antonio de Palma R.R.....	185 0/0
60 Industrial Fumiceiro.....	130 0/0
20 Banco Predial, hyp. notes without int.....	70 1/2

Aug. 25.

9 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
9 do.....	1,065 0/0
1,300 do do of small amounts.....	1,050 0/0
5,000 do.....	101 1/2
1 Provincial apolice of Rio Grande of 500.....	14 1/2
1 National Loan of 1860.....	1,185 0/0
20 Banco Rural.....	270 0/0
10 Banco do Comercio 1st serie.....	210 0/0
10 do 2nd serie.....	110 0/0
13 do do 2nd serie.....	161 0/0
4 Garantia Insurance.....	121 0/0
6 do.....	121 0/0
20 Macabé e Campos for 1st day of transfer.....	270 0/0
26 do do debentures.....	90 1/2
47 Quissand debentures.....	200 0/0
16 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 17 & 18.....	70 1/2
74 Banco Predial hypoth. n. with interest.....	78 1/2

Aug. 26.

100 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
4,000 do do of small amounts.....	1,055 0/0
2,500 do do do.....	1,055 0/0
1,400 do.....	101 1/2
12 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	40 0/0
14 Santo Antonio de Palma R.R.....	185 0/0
15 Carris Urbanos.....	247 0/0
35 Macabé e Campos debentures.....	90 1/2
65 Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes 17 & 18.....	70 1/2

Aug. 28.

10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
10 do.....	1,065 0/0
4,400 do do of small amounts.....	1,050 0/0
5 Banco Rural.....	270 0/0
50 Banco do Comercio and 500.....	16 0/0
63 Leopoldina R.R.....	185 0/0
140 Macabé e Campos for 1st day of transfer.....	270 0/0
4 Integral Insurance.....	77 0/0
10 Quissand debentures.....	210 0/0
100 Carris Urbanos buyers' option till Oct. 31.....	247 0/0
574 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 17 & 18.....	70 1/2
530 Banco Predial hyp. n. with int.....	70 1/2
100 do without interest.....	70 1/2

Aug. 29.

88 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
8,000 do do of small amounts.....	1,055 0/0
2,800 Provincial apolices.....	101 1/2
1,000 do do of 500.....	101 1/2
1 National Loan of 1860.....	1,185 0/0
50 Amazon Steam Navigation.....	130 0/0
50 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	230 0/0
100 do.....	230 0/0
13 Carris Urbanos buyers' option till Oct. 31.....	247 0/0
50 Banco do Brazil R.R. for Aug. 1st.....	185 0/0
40 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int.....	79 1/2

Aug. 30.

38 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
18,500 Provincial apolices of 500.....	101 1/2
50 Banco do Brazil.....	270 0/0
10 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	40 0/0
100 Macabé e Campos buyers' option till Dec. 31.....	237 0/0
10 Transportes Maritimos.....	100 0/0
24 Banco do Brazil hyp. n. 17.....	70 1/2
100 Banco do Brazil hyp. n. of July 19.....	70 1/2
200 do without int.....	70 1/2

Aug. 31.

10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
1 do do of 500.....	1,060 0/0
2,000 National Loan of 1860.....	1,185 0/0
50 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	40 0/0
46 [about] do.....	40 0/0
30 Carris Urbanos buyers' option till Oct. 31.....	247 0/0
20 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int.....	79 1/2

Sept. 1.

10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,065 0/0
3,600 do do of small amounts.....	1,055 0/0
1,200 Provincial apolices.....	101 1/2
13 Banco do Brazil.....	270 0/0
20 Banco Commercial.....	230 0/0
7 Banco Industrial.....	230 0/0
77 do.....	235 0/0
44 Companhia Agricola Pastoral.....	40 0/0
80 Carris Urbanos.....	247 0/0
20 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int.....	79 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1882.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 2nd ulto, receipts have assumed a very large scale, the daily average since that date having been 140 bags.

In view of this heavy supply and the consequent accumulation of stock, combined with the unfavorable advices from consuming centers, our dealers have gradually reduced their currency prices, but it was not until the last day of August, when the total reduction amounted to about 300 reis per kilo, that some activity set in, resulting in sales of 4,000 bags.

Since then the market has continued fairly active but it is probable that, low as the present prices are, some further reduction will have to be made in order to dispose of the large supply which may be expected to continue coming in during the next two months.

The sterling cost of coffee today, compared with that on the 2nd ulto, shows a decline of 1/4 to 3/8 per cut.

The sales since the 23rd ulto. have been 82,330 bags, viz.

54,049 bags for United States	
74,250 " Europe	
2,270 " Cape of Good Hope	
1,770 " elsewhere	

82,330 bags.

and the total sales during the month August amount to 333,340 bags, viz:

209,940 bags for United States	
103,440 " Europe	
10,160 " Cape of Good Hope	
10,160 " elsewhere	

333,340 bags.

Receipts during the first 5 days of this month have averaged 6,467 bags per day.

The clearances have been:

United States:	bags
Aug. 21 Baltimore for Sir Laphin.....	18,603
21 New York for Sir Laphin.....	25,222
21 do do for Sir Laphin.....	17,591
21 Baltimore Arg ship Dan of Stewart.....	16,992

Europe:

Aug. 21 Havre for Sir Laphin.....	3,588
21 Southampton for Sir Laphin.....	4,704
21 Marseille for Sir Laphin.....	6,150
21 Hamburg for Sir Laphin (R 1897) Santos.....	10,804
21 Havre for Sir Laphin.....	733
21 Bordeaux and Marseille for Sir Laphin.....	325

Elsewhere:

Aug. 21 River Plate for Sir Laphin.....	1,076
21 do do for Sir Laphin.....	710
21 Alagoa Bay for Sir Laphin.....	4,500
21 River Plate for Sir Laphin.....	1,202
21 Port Elizabeth for Sir Laphin.....	2,500

The total clearances in August were:

for United States 180,435 bags, against 201,600 Aug. 1881	
Europe 95,015 " 102,053 "	
Cape of Good Hope 7,000 " 3,411 "	
Elsewhere 10,160 " 9,654 "	
Total 202,610 " 216,624 "	

and the total clearances during the 5 months from January to July 31st amount to

bags	Aug. 1881	Aug. 1882
1,150,132 for United S. against 1,240,720 same per. 81		
575,592 Europe " 1,237,552 "		
2,270 Cape of G. H. " 3,411 "		
25,000 R. P. & W. C. " 63,611 "		
26,000 do do " 33,031 "		
2,022,614 Total, against 2,180,643		
showing a decrease of 158,029 bags, compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:		
108,417 bags increase in United States		
31,851 do do in Europe		
69,344 decrease in Cape of Good Hope		
64,854 do do in River Plate and West Coast.		

Receipts in the month of August have averaged 14,728 bags per day.

against 13,590 " in Aug. 1881

" 11,776 " " 1882

" 13,854 " 1879

" 10,460 " 1878

" 9,545 " 1877

" 7,487 " 1876

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 5 months from July 1st to August 31st amount to

bags	Aug. 1881	Aug. 1882
697,090 bags same period 1881		
1,150,132 for United S. against 1,240,720 same per. 81		
575,592 Europe " 1,237,552 "		
2,270 Cape of G. H. " 3,411 "		
25,000 R. P. & W. C. " 63,611 "		
26,000 do do " 33,031 "		
2,022,614 Total, against 2,180,643		
showing a decrease of 158,029 bags, compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:		
108,417 bags increase in United States		
31,851 do do in Europe		
69,344 decrease in Cape of Good Hope		
64,854 do do in River Plate and West Coast.		

Compared with the receipts in July those of August show an increase of 21,578 bags or 7,000 bags per day.

We quote, per kilo:

Washed.....	3 5/8	3 1/2
Superior.....	4 2/8	4 1/8
Good first.....	3 8/8	3 7/8
Regular first.....	3 4/8	3 3/8
Ordinary first.....	3 0/8	3 0/8
Good second.....	2 8/8	2 6/8
Ordinary second.....	1 8/8	2 1/8
Capitania.....	2 1/8	2 3/8
Escalante.....	1 1/8	2 1/8

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

	p 10 kilos	per cut	per lb
Prime United States.....	4.00	45 6	0 87 cts
Superior.....	4.20	47 0	0 90 cts
Good first.....	3.80	43 0	0 84 cts
Regular first.....	3.40	39 0	0 78 cts
Ordinary first.....	3.00	35 0	0 72 cts
Good second.....	2.80	33 0	0 70 cts
Ordinary second.....	2.40	29 0	0 64 cts
Capitania.....	2.10	26 0	0 60 cts
Escalante.....	1.80	23 0	0 56 cts

Stock is estimated to total at 160,000 bags.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 2 months from July 1st to Aug. 31st

New York.....	205 000	206 000	14 900
Baltimore.....	67 654	72 133	3 800
Hampden Roads & S. W. I.....	8 080	—	4 600
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Charleston.....	—	—	—
Savannah.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	207	5 800	—
New Orleans.....	20 661	20 661	14 900
Gulfport.....	—	—	—
St. Thomas & C.....	—	—	—
Key West & S. W. I.....	—	—	—
Total.....	362 300	404 401	347 600
Europe.....	—	—	—
Channel I.....	—	—	—
Hayre.....	8 080	32 933	22 000
Anti-war.....	16 321	23 140	17 000
North of Europe & Baltic.....	73 91	89 044	70 500

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Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 105,000

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RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

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" 9	—	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.
" 24	Elbe	Bahia, Mació, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

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Albatross	" 10th
Monarch	" 15th
Sirius	" 20th
Halley	" 25th

To Europe:

Galien	Sept. 8th
Albatross	" 15th
Trinidad	" 20th
Halley	" 25th

To the Southern Ports:

Cyrenas	Sept. 6th
Albatross	" 15th
Monarch	" 20th
Sirius	" 25th

To the River Plate:

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Albatross	" 15th
Fiscal	" 20th

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